REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,660.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander G. Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

* Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BAT. VIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MARS, 3,316 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 30th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do 21st December 1876.
Do. do. 16th January 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th November 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov.	Dec.
SURAT	3141	550	G. C. Burne	18th	—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3717	600	W. Woolcott	20th	—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2485	450	C. Anderson	27th	—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven		4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas		11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish		18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, (2921 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship ASSAM, 3,033 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 4th November 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool,	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486		15th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. MACEDONIA.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 18th instant, positively. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MACEDONIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CAPRERA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the above Vessel from NEW YORK, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS OF LADINGS for countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT due, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents for the Caprera.

Bombay, 7th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANISH BUTTER.
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-8.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.
Just received a further Consignment of HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative ..quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.....per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient } Saline .....quarts per doz.	10 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative .....pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gaseous..... „ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot ....Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Manager.....Mr. H. WILLIAMS.
Stage Manager.....Mr. M. COMERFORD.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.

H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.
First time by this Company of the celebrated Musical Farce,
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Grand Anthem,
"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES !"
By the Company.
AND
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NEW SONGS ! NEW DUETS ! ! NEW DANCES ! ! !

The Performance will commence with the Amusing Farce,
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES !"

Solos ..... { By Miss Minnie Williams and Mr. Geo. Norville

To conclude with
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

"The Macgregor's Gathering" ..... (Scotch Clan-Song)..Mr. Geo. Norville.
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INTERMISSION.

"The Good-bye at the Door" ..... (Ballad)..... Mr. Geo. Norville.

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Favorite Character Duet.

Goolbai Jamsetjee ..... Miss Minnie Williams.
Doctor Pestonjee ..... Miss Marian Ford.
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"Dancing Mad" ..... (Comic Song).....Mr. H. Barker.
"Married to a Mermaide"..(Nautical Comic Song) .....Mr. M. Comerford.

TREBLE CHINESE DANCE
IN CHARACTER,
BY THE SISTERS FORD.
Concluding with a
BURLEEQUE WALK ROUND !

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Rs. 1.
PIT ANNAS EIGHT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

MATHERAN HOTEL.
GARBUT HALL.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant View.

BRANCH OF THE "POONA HOTEL."

☞ BAZAAR SUPPLIES received from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

TENDERS are hereby invited for laying the FLOOR of the RACQUET COURT of the BYCULLA CLUB with ASPHALTE.

Tenders should specify rate per 100 square feet of half an inch and also of ¾ inch best Asphalte.

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Tenders for Asphalting must be sent in by Noon on MONDAY, the 13th instant, and for the Repairs by Noon on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

By Order,
N. MORISON,
9th November, 1876. Secretary.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD !
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.

J. Hill Williams, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.*

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]

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A fixed and liberal Surrender Value after one year of 35 per cent. of the Tabular Premiums paid.
Economical Management [without this the best of Systems cannot succeed]. Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 979-15-0.
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The increase in the accumulated fund during the year is about 100 per cent.
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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

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LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877, of all Shapes and Sizes.

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BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

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Per Doz. Quarts, Cash.....Rs. 6 4
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S
WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
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} For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA :—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

NEW GOODS
Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE
MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS
Just to hand, per S. S. BATAVIA.
PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.
Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stonee Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL and Co., Bombay ; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta ; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras ; LAW, BROWN and Co., Colombo ; TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon ; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee ; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	„ 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	„ 25
	Shikar Suits	„ 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	„ 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„ 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	„ 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	„ 20
	Whip Cord Trousers	„ 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	„ 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	„ 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	„ 4
	French Cambric Shirts	„ 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	„ 5
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets	„ 13
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	„ 12
	Felt Hats all Shapes	„ 7

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF RUPEES TWELVE and ANNAS EIGHT (Rs. 12-8), equivalent of £1-5 per Share, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ended 30th June 1876, will be PAID at this Office to the SHAREHOLDERS in India on and after TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 14th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
R. D. CAIRNS,
Bombay, 8th November 1876. Agent.

HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh BATCH of HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, RACERS, etc., considered good.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazar Stables.

DR. GUSTAV HAASE,
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

HOURS of consultation 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Daily except Sundays.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

SPARKLING "AVALON" For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned. Per dozen quarts Rs. 16.

"Hitherto all attempts to preserve the 'Must' of the apple for a sufficient time to perfect it into a true wine have failed, but the difficulty has been surmounted, and Sparkling Avalon bids fair to outrival the finest Epernays. It contains, in a marked degree, all the elements of a good wine, while the extremely moderate price places this really delicious wine within the reach of all."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC CLUB.
DHOBIE TALAO POLICE OFFICE, 3RD FLOOR.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that the "OPENING CEREMONY" will take place at the above Club Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING next, 10th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely.

All members are requested to attend.

H. KERIGAN, Honorary Secretary.

8th November 1876.

BAPOOROW RUGOONATH NAGPOREKER'S
PURE VEGETABLE TONIC PILLS.
(Do not dissolve if boiled in milk or water for many days according to size).

THESE Pills are free from all mineral poisons or injurious substances, as analysed by Mr. E. Schottky, exert a most beneficial and wonderful influence on the human frame. They purify and produce Blood, increase Strength, promote Digestion, excite Appetite, and in a short time speedily restore Health and Vigour. They are also a powerful remedy against Liver Complaint, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Weakness of Joints, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, General Debility Female Complaints, and Diseases of Children, &c., &c., as detailed in Handbills. Thousands have obtained relief from their use, and many Europeans and Natives have given flattering Testimonials. The Pills and Handbills giving full particulars can be had at Messrs. FERNANDES, & Co., 9, Meadow Street, and at the Depot, No 54, Kalbadevie Road.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL selection of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS from the studio of Messrs. GOUPIL & CO., of PARIS, after Paintings by the most celebrated Artists.

To be had in 3 sizes, *mounted*, at the following prices :—

LARGE PICTURES, *very suitable for framing*, framing size about 14 by 10 inches each .. Rs. 6 0
CABINET SIZE ..... „ 1 4
CARTE DE VISITE SIZE ..... „ Annas 12

an early inspection is invited.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND
Proceeding up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;

Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ; CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ; PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ; WINES ; LIQUORS ; Soda and other Aerated Waters,

And other requisites for comfort in travelling : by

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

M. B. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS

HAVE just unpacked the following :—

Barbar's Phosphorus Paste of killing Rats	0 12
Blair's Gout Pills	0 11
Benzoin Collas for removing stains from silk, &c. as 10 &	4
Dr. Hurlbut's Phosphorine	5 8
Common's Arracanut Tooth Paste	1 4
Davenport's Tonic Syrup	1 0
Dr. Roe Gutta Percha	8 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8TH NOV. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market continues to show great strength in spite of enormous receipts at the American ports, the sales yesterday being 14,000 bales, Reuter's spot quotations indicating an advance of ¼d per lb in Fair Dhollera and Fair Omra and 3-16d. per lb in G. F. Ginned Broach. The Manchester Piece Goods Market is firm but unchanged as regards prices, and it is evident, therefore, that the strength lies in an expected falling off in the American receipts more than the probability of an increased trade demand. If this assumption is correct it is utterly impossible to form a reliable opinion of the market for the future, but in the meantime there is no denying the firm appearance in Liverpool.

Monday's telegrams from New York quote an advance of ⅛ cent in ready Cotton and 5-16 cent. in Futures, Mid.Uplands on the spot being now 11⅛ cents and February shipment 12⅛ cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Two days' Receipts.....	44,000	38,000	28,000
Three days' ,, ...	70,000	56,000	56,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,685,500	993,000	852,000

The statement of shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns for India during the month of October shows a large supplies of Grey Goods for Bombay but moderate of Yarns, and Calcutta moderate exports of all kinds.

The London General Produce Markets are still unchanged.

A further withdrawal of £110,000 is advised from the Bank of England, making £844,000 since last return.

Consols yesterday had advanced from 96 to 96¼ ; French Rentes from 105 to 105½.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 53½d. per oz. but private messages quote 53¾d. to 53¾d., and the operations which we alluded to yesterday on American account are confirmed.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been firm and the Banks have advanced their drawing rates ¼d., although they are still buying at yesterday's figures. There has been very little business done, the demand for Bank Bills being limited and the amount of Private Paper offering still smaller, but the news of the allotment of Council drafts may possibly give a more decided tone to the market to-morrow. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ....Is. 8 7-16d. to ¼d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight...Is. 8¾d. ,,	
Credits 3 ,, ...Is. 8¾d. ,,	
Documents 3 ,, ...Is. 8 3-16d. ,,	

On Calcutta business has been done on demand at par and at 60 days' sight at 99½

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again slightly firmer—Fours, Rs. 99½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with only a small business passing, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies a further general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 has been established at which there are more sellers than buyers. Colaba Land Co's shares are again Rs. 5 lower, and Muzagons Rs. 10 higher. Other shares are unaltered.

COTTON has been rendered stronger than ever by yesterday's telegrams from Liverpool, and dealers are now holding for a further advance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy. The local Mills continue buyers even at this level, but exporters are now virtually out of the market and there will evidently be little done until new Cotton begins to come forward.

FREIGHTS are dull. By steamers for Liverpool £2-6-3 is the nominal quotation, but relets have been offering at £2-5 per ton. By sail we have not heard of any business.

In PIECE GOODS the position remains unchanged. The demand from up-country is very low and dealers in consequence restrict their operations to the smallest possible compass.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	104
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	713½
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	20,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 4th November, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,751	0	0
Merchandize	71,122	0	0
Others Receipts	800	0	0
Telegraph.....	135	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,30,658	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	67,053	0	0
Merchandize	56,629	0	0
Other Receipts	696	0	0
Telegraph	131	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,24,809	0	0
Increase Rs.....	5,849	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE WHITEHALL, 936 tons, Captain G. Gesch, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 20,550 cwts. linseed, 387 cwts. B. horns, and 2162 cwts. coir yarn.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's. S. S. JUNO, 1,232 tons, Captain G. Sturli will sail to-day for Trieste, Joddah, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and 600 deck and sixty-two cabin pilgrims, and two sailors for Trieste.

THE BARQUE ALBERT EHRENSVARD, 504 tons, Captain P. Bredelins, which arrived in harb ur on the 7th instant, from Greenock (June 30th), brought a cargo of 819 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messers. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's. S. S. NEPAUL, 2,064 tons, Captain R. Methven, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from London (October 8th), via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—112 packages wine, 57 cases candles, 23 cases umbrellas. 171 packages provision, 1,689 blocks asphalte, 2,603 packages piece goods, 8 cases boots, 132 cases colour, 49 cases oilmanstores, 84 bales twist, 34 boxes soap, 84 packages paper, 40 cases gin, 30 cases whiskey, 75 cases tin plates, 105 kegs shots, 60 cases metal sheets, 353 packages copper, 15,396 bars iron, 1601 packages steel, 200 kegs red lead, 282 casks beer 175 cases tea, 467 boxes silver, 392 boxes silver coins, 2 cases specie, 133 cases incense, 21 bags gum, 5 bags M. of F. shells, 2 bags munjeet, 329 bags pumice, 150 packages E teeth, and many other packages merchandize.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Nepaul(s)	Methven	London, Oct 8.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
	Ausgarius (s)	Kinnan	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Juno, Sturli to Trieste and Jeddah, &c.

Barque Whitehall, Geach, to Hull.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Assam, to Australia, &c.

Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, and London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct
3 Sea Gull (s) ..... Dowdy ..... London, Sept 20.
Pusheer (s) ..... Loutit ..... Moulmein, Oct 25.
Penang (s) ..... Grey ..... Oct 28.
Almora (s) ..... Howell ..... London, Sept 23.
Jaran (s) ..... De Smidt ..... London, Sept 24.
4 V. Schill'zzi (s) ..... Anderson ..... Bombay, Oct 23.
Mout ein ..... Hutchinson ..... Kyouk Phyoo, Oct 28.
Sydalmore ..... McWilliams ..... Liverpool
Thessalus ..... Bennett ..... London, Aug 1.
Clarence ..... Gardner ..... Madras Oct 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
3 T. K. Yeen Byan(s). ....
Theresa(s) ....
Ava (s) ....
Rundle ....
Lord of the Isles ... .
Isaure ....
4 Moota (s) ....
Scindia(s) ....
Ma ura (s) ....
Early Morn ....
Palmyra ....
Ella ra ....

PASSENGERS.

PER BUSHIRE.—Messrs. Stanley, Reid, Vacher, North, Cantevell, Soran Dutt and 15 Natives.

PER ALMORA.—Mr. Mawer and Mrs. Holdsworth, Mrs. F. E. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Traill and 2 children, Mr. F. N. Webb, Mr. M. Hope, Mr. J. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Mr. E. W. Cox, and 3 children, Mr. McSweeney, Mr. W. Blackburn, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Curram and 2 children, and Mr. P. Venters.

PER JAPAN.—Mrs Milne, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Mosey, European nurse, and 2 Europeans

PER MOORTA (S.—Master D'Rozario, 1 infant and nurse ; 1 Post Office clerk, and 97 deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By JAPAN.—Scottish Chiefs dismasted 150 miles S. of Light Vessel, Penshemis dismasted, 70 miles S W of Light Vessel, Samuel Skolfield in Lat. 19-5 N., Long. 88-0 E. reports Ghazepore dismasted 30 miles S. of Neve.

By CLARENCE.—November 1st, 8 A. M., Ship Penthesilia in Lat 20 N., Long. 88-20 E. bound to Calcutta, with main Mast gone at the deck, mizen topmast head, lower mizen topsail yard, spanker, boom and gaff gone, also port bulwarks (level with the deck) from fore to mizen rigging gone and all sails hanging in shreds. Wished to be reported. All well and not making any water.

By EYDALMERE.—25th October, Gazepore in Lat. 12-29 N., Long, 89-55 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
5 Meinam (s)..... ..... Galle and Pondicherry,
6 St. Teltrean (s) .... Calcutta.
Umvoti .... Natal.
Joy .... Fremantle.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
6 Meinam .... Calcutta.
Choice .... Coconada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER F.S. MEINAM.—From Marseilles to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mr. Davis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Crasier, child and servant, Mr. Moulard, Mr. and Mrs Prestage, two Misses Dawson, Revd. Linch, Messrs Lewman, Gotsch, Joyeux Archard, Mr. and Mrs. Duvivier, Mr and Mrs. Pilo, Miss Fizelli, Mrs. Silly and Mrs. Jungus.

FROM SHAHZELLEH TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Money and two daughters, Mr. W. B. Money and servant.

Per S. S. Maida—From Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Bennett and three children.

FROM COCONADA—Mrs. T. C Gahan.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21 Teazer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
Oct. 17 Seawell, barque, Appleby, from Newcastle.
20 Misair E, ss, Mohamed, from Berbara.
24 Laboudounais, ss Martin from Mauritius.
25 Fyen, ss. Torm. from Samarang.
26 Mongolia, ss, Coleman from London.
27 Sumo, ss, Burne, from Venice.
28 Assyria, ss, Hesse an, from Kurrachee.
28 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
28 Morning Licht, ship, Chaston, from Cardiff.
30 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Marseilles.
30 Hydaspes, ss, Andrews, from Bombay.
30 Vascode Gama, ss, Rice, from Shanghai.
31 Madura, ss, Sprinkel, from Batavia.
Nov. 1 Bernina, ss, Allen, from China.
1 Oria s ss Pockley, from Bombay.
1 Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Calcutta.
27 Misair E, ss, Mohamed, to Berbara.
27 Surat, ss, Burne, to Bombay.
28 Fyen, ss, Torm, to Rotterdam.
30 Assyria, ss, Heaseman, to London.
30 Hydaspes, ss, Andrews, to London.
31 Labourdonnais, ss, Martin, to Marseilles.
31 Vasco de Gama, ss, Rice, to London.
Nov. 1 Madura, ss, Sprinkel, to Newdeep.
1 Bernina, ss, Allen, to London.
1 Orissa, ss, Pockley, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H. M. G boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
Seawell, barque, Appleby, from Newcastle.
Cashmere, s, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
Morning Light, ship, Chaston, from Cardiff.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Marseilles.
Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atholl s—42 cases tobacco, Lallcochund Ramchund.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—25 runlets tar, Jaffeejee Tyebjee ; 2 cases paper and 17 packages stationery, Ebrahim Budroodin.

Tortor :—3 cases liquers, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Atholl s—2 cases hardware, Manockjee Merwanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—65 cwt chillies, Hurjeebhoy Jumall ; 413 cwts hinga, Ebrahim Hassam ; 707 bags wheat, Haddum and Co ; 354 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Nathu ; 53 bales wool, Nursee Khuttao ; 66 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 301 bales wool, and 39 bales do. ex s, Cowrjee Nurse ; 300 cwts coir yarn, Allimamee Hasam ; 200 cwts B horns, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia ; 75 bales cotton, Sewjee Samut.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—11 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Mahomed ; 20 bundle E teeth, Motichund Purbootdas ; 16 cases mother o pearles shells Hajee Essac Joosub ; 2 cases cigars, P and O Co ; 13 cwt B horns, and 9 bales hides Allimamed Hassom.

FOR HULL.

Whitehall,—700 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

St Enoch, 1,041 bags linseed, Raili Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Oriana,—1,999 cwts linseed, and 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s—8 cases cigars, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Surat s—6 cases cigars, P and O Co ; 25 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co : 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ZUR.

Surat s,—17 packages silk, Hajee Zenell Abedin 2 packages silk, H M Ebram and S. Mirza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Adria s—86 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—6 packages silk, Remoolbhoy Habibbhoy ; 19 cases sharkfins, Mahomedbhoy Rawjee ; 17 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee ; 30 cases sharkfins, Curimbhoy Ebrahim ; 29 cases sharkfins Hajee Essa ; 15 cases sharkfins, Joonabhoy Lalljee 12 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosen Jammahanased ; 25 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahome ; 20 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 22 bales twist, Jairaz bhoy Peerbhoy 30 bales twist, Ellias Ally.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that his Representative, MR. BETTS, with a most complete assortment of his

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

will visit the following stations about the dates mentioned and return to Bombay early in December :—

BARODA, 16th November.
AHMEDABAD, 23rd ,,
SURAT, 1st December.

During his present visit to Bombay MR. BETTS may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where letters should be addressed.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.,

Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

12, RAMPART ROW.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th November 1876.

Means or observations taken at ...m., 10 ...m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·852
Temperature of the Air.....	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	73·1
Dew Point	70·8
Relative humidity of Air	76·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the entirely clouded=8).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·0
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	72·0
General Direction of wind.....NE, ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, ESE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	140

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Grant, Lieut Col, Madras 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Tanchoo.

Durand, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

M'Ca sland, Lieut, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.

Duke, Surg Major, Bengal Medl Ser, from leave, from England.

Berkeley, Lieut Col, Madras Pol Dept, from furlough, from England.

Schmid, Major, Bengal 109th Foot, from sick leave, from England.

Chanler, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Reeves, Capt, Bombay Pol Dept, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER.

Robert, Surg. Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

Stewart, Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 8.

Palmer, Conductor, Bengal Ord Dept, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

Stewart. Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt, to join, to Baroda.

The undermention-d officers have p rmi si n to appear before the Civil and Military Committee at the Town Hall, on Monday the 13th instant, for Examination in the N tive Languages as follows :—Hindustani Higher Standard, Lieut Fulter ; 3rd; Hussars ; Major Yockley, R A ; Lieut Francis, 1st Sind Horse ; Lieut Alban 1-2nd Queens ; Lieut Pogson 2-15 Foot, Lieut Dun 2-15th Foot, Lieut Fenton, 66th Foot Persian Lieut Jackson 1st Cav. ry, and Lieut W Pitt R E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 4th November 1876.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj J M Fleming, M D, Civil Surgn of Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces, has been permitted to resign his appointment, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from the 15th inst.

The Services of Surgn B Gupta, M D, in medical charge of the Secretaries' Establishments of the Govt of India at Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the 7th inst.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCE.

Mr W S Halsey and Mr G H M Batten respectively made over and received charge of the office of Comr of Inland Customs on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo.

Mr Jules Schumburg, Artist, attached to the Geological Survey of India, is allowed two months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 15th Nov next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr R Sartin are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from the date on which that officer resigned his appointment as Veterinary Instructor in British Burma.

The services of Mr R F Frost, Veterinary Surgn, R A, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr of British Burma for employment as Veterinary Instructor in that Province.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to notification No 1726P, dated 27th July 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr H Schepelmann as Actg Consul for Norway and Sweden at Rangoon during the absence of Mr Barckhausen has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Mr E M Durand, Offg Political Asst 1st class, and First Asst Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajputana, held charge of the current duties of Office of the Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 23rd Sept to the afternoon of the 16th Oct 1876, inclusive.

Lt C E Yate, Offg Political Asst 3rd class, and Asst Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajputana, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 23rd Sept to the afternoon of the 16th Oct 1876, inclusive.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Col J F Tennant R E, received charge of H M's Mint at Calcutta from Maj C H Luard, R E., before noon, on the 23rd Oct 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 11th June 1876, in room of Col (Brdr-Genl) A. Howlett, C.B., Madras S C, succeeded to the Col's allowance :—

Madras Medical Establishment.—Surg on General Edward Green Balfour, Assistant Surg 2nd June 1836, Surgeon 31st Dec 1852 ; Surgeon-Major, 13th January 1860 ; Offg Inspr Genl of Hospitals, 28 h Nov 1861 ; Depy Inspr General of Hospitals, 28th Aug 1863 ; Offg Inspr Genl of Hospitals, 31st May 1871 ; Inspr Genl of Hospitals (now Surgn-Genl), 15th Aug 1871.

Actg Govt Agent at Chepauk and Pay-master of Carnatic stipends, 2nd Feby 1849 and 12th Nov 1850 ; Actg Asst Assay-Master, Madras, 11th Oct 1850.

With reference to Home Dept Notification No. 615, dated the 1st Nov 1876, the services of Surgn-Maj J M Fleming, M.D., Med Dept, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Administrative Medl Staff of H M's British Forces :—

Deputy Surgn-Maj N H Stewart, M D, Presidency Circle, to be a Deputy Surgn-Genl, with temporary rank, with effect from the date on which he may take up the a ministrative duties of the Lahore Circle, vice Depy Surgn-Genl H C Gordon, M D, transferred to Gibraltar.

Supernumerary Surgns Major John Richardson, M. S., and Arthur Parker Holmes, M. D., Medl Dept, are brought on the establishment of Surgns Maj to fill existing vacancies.

With reference to Home Dept No notification No. 620, dated the 2nd Nov 1876, the services of Surgn B Gupta, M. D., Medl Dept, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The Hon'ble the Presidents in Council is pleased to sanction the transfer of Lt J N S Kirkwood, Wing Subaltern, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, as Wing Subaltern, vice Lt W G C. Johnstone, with effect from the 30th March 1876, and his continuing to officiate as Adjt in the latter corps.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr W B Gray, temporary Asst Examiner from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Office of the Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

Mr W E Palmer, Asst Ex miner (tempory rank), from the Office of the Accountant General P W Dept, to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr H Rainey, Asst Examiner, from the Office of the Examiner Guaranteed Rail ay Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Accountant Gen ral, P W Dept.

Mr J J McLeod, Asst Examiner, Bombay, Accountant Genl, P W Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Mollison, Assistant Examiner, temporarily appointed to officiate as Account Gen ral P W Dept, during the absence of Lt-Col Innes, or until further orders.

Mr P Phillips, Examiner, P W Accounts, Rajpootana, is appointed to officiate as examiner, P W Accounts, Bombay.

Mr H G M'donald, Examiner of Accounts, is temporarily appointed to the charge of the P W Accounts in Rajpootana.

Mr P Jones, Sub-Engineer 1st grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to the British Burmah, Railway Branch.

The appointment to the P W Dept as Asst Engr 2nd grade of Lieut H Stafford, R E, notified in P W Dept Notifie tion No 1283, dated 22nd August 1876, is cancelled at his own requ st, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr H Bramley, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is placed at tempor rily under the orders of the Govt of India in the P W Dept, for special duty at Simla.

Mr H G M'donald, Examiner of Accounts, Asst Engr, 1st grade on the establishment of the Director of State Railways now on deputation of Simla is placed temporarily under the orders of Mr Smith, but will as the same time continue to assist the Director of State Railways, in the work on which he is engaged under that officer. While so employed Mr Brassington will have the temporarily rank of executive Engineer, 4th grade.

Mr R B Hawkins, Accountant 2nd grade, Rajpootana State Railway, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut H Stafford, R E, Asst Engr 2nd grade, is on return from leave posted to the Mily Works Branch.

The services of Lieut J S Nicholson, R E, Ex Engr 4th grade, on establishment under the Director of State Railways are placed temporarily under the orders of Capt Pye, R E, for duty in connection with the proposed Railway Conference.

Lt (local Capt) H C Pye, R E, who was appointed to the P W Dept under the provisions of Col Chapter II, IV, 4C -4D (vide notification No 91 of 17th Jan 1876), is permanently appointed to the P W Dept in the rank of Ex Engr 3rd grade, with effect from 30th May 18 6.

Mr J P Arbuthnot, Asst Engr 2nd grade, N-W Provinces, Irrigation branch is transferred to Madras, with effect from 13th Sept 1876.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 456, dated 29th Sept 1876, Capt K D Pye, R E, is assumed charge of his appointment as Secretary to the Railway Conference on the 2nd Oct 1876

Mr G Richardson, Asst Supt of Telegraphs 1st grade, officiated as Supt of the 3rd grade from 15th January to 14th F by 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr F F Hensley, temporary Asst Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

THE letter in another column which bears the signature of Mr. T. C. Hope, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, and addressed to Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor General of India, will probably create a very considerable amount of discussion. This letter is the justification which the Government of India has put forth for its treatment of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, with whose case our readers are acquainted. Colonel Macdonald is censured for writing letters to and articles in the press, disparaging to the Department to which he belongs and containing an "attack—in the language of virulent abuse of the acts" of Colonel Thuillier, his superior. Whether the "attack" was justified or not the Governor General does not condescend to enquire; the whole of Colonel Macdonald's offence is laid on the fact of his having written to the papers about his Department and having condemned in strong language the abuses which he offers to prove really do exist in it. Lord Lytton is content to let the abuses continue, but takes care to crush independent efforts to expose them in the only way possible, in the columns of the daily papers, by ruining Colonel Macdonald for the present and for the future, too, as far as he is able to do so. The press of India will, doubtless, look upon this treatment of Colonel Macdonald as an insult offered to itself as well as to freedom of discussion; whilst every good subject of Her Imperial Majesty will lament the utter degradation to which every Department in the State may in this way be sunk, in order that the failures and backslidings of Heads of Departments may be concealed and abuses pass unnoticed. But public opinion will never surely permit a grave scandal of this sort to be perpetrated with impunity.

ONCE upon a time there lived in numbers among the Pacific Islands a fraternity of Whites whose members went by the name of Beechcombers. Strays and waifs cast forth from the stormy ocean of adventure, these Crusoes of the South Seas had to live as Fortune allowed them, and in as far as existence under a cocoanut tree, on a diet of baked pig, and in the society of more than one native wife, can be deemed agreeable, so far, we may expect the Beechcomber to have enjoyed his share of felicity. These were men who had led adventurous lives, and sometimes wicked ones, and after the stormy scenes of gambling, fighting, and drinking, they must have sickened of in their wild careers, the peace and quiet of a coral island, it may be readily understood, could not fail to appear very attractive for them. Where, on the world's surface, were they more likely to find the desired contrast to the cruelties of civilization than in those fair islands of unsophisticated innocence; where seek peace of mind and the rest of quiet better than under those cocoanut and bread fruit trees that provide meat and drink for the picking? It is no wonder that the Society, Friendly, and other isles should have exercised in the old times a singular fascination on certain minds. Nevertheless, it is open to question whether contentment is to be had under a bush any more than under a palace roof? "Nature altogether," as Mr. Squeers calls it, has its drawbacks, as well as civilization, and we have not to go further than our own Indian shores to find men, not Beechcombers exactly, but like them, haters of conventionalism, and shall we say worshippers of Nature after a fashion, who are very well aware of this fact, painful as it is to them.

To the English eye, accustomed to refinement of a high order, there appears a painful degeneracy in the adoration of Nature as practised by those Europeans who leave their own people and customs to throw their lots in with those of the natives. A predilection for toddy, a quiverful of coloured picanninies, and a mahogany Venus of Reubens-like proportions for a wife, are the associations that are commonly thought of in connection with the Indian Beechcomber, if we may call him so, and people wonder how even in the old times of Anglo-India men could be found to separate themselves for ever from the mother country and from home ties, to sit like the adventurous White of the South Sea Islands, under a cocoanut tree, the world forgetting, by the world forgot, and in an Indian compound with a bungalow of a dilapidated character and the native coolies all about. There are cocoanuts in the Pacific and in India as there are rivers in Macedon and Monmouth, but there the parallel in one way ends, though not in another. We think there is a strong resemblance between the White Beechcomber of the Sandwich Isles, bored with everlasting pork and wearied of his unsophisticated wives, and the old Indian of the country who has married a native wife and probably has repented the act every day of his life since. There is a sketch we have seen somewhere of a Beechcomber in a battered Panama hat and ragged trowsers, gazing wistfully over the sea at the fatherland his imagination pictures, while some island ladies and gentlemen, in a state of Nature, are preparing a body for the pot in the background, which is ever recalled to memory when we come across some fine old Indian gentleman, one of the olden time, in a long armed chair and pyjamas, with a numerous progeny and their mother shrilly talking pice and rice in the compound. Surely Nature avenges herself on those who would woo her too rashly, and it is not to be forgotten that Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe, was a very discontented fellow despite the society of his goats and an unlimited supply of tobacco. The dame is coy to those who would rush from the busy world to her arms, and it is a good thing for many temporarily misanthropical persons that the present fashions and customs of Anglo-Indian life do not countenance or in any way encourage those connections which tied a man to the toddy tree for the rest of his life, or more mistakes might be made than there are about the delights of a Crusoe's existence. We know the popular impression is that the Beechcomber of India, or any other tropical country, leads a perpetually miserable life, but this would be contrary to the balance of Providence which adjusts the peers' and the peasants' happiness to a nicety, and it may not be after all so bad as it is painted. Probably, some of these last relics of the Nabobs are happier men than the world imagines. A condition of life which contemplates prawn curry as the *summum bonum* of existence, and the sorest trial of the same the insects called after the noble family of Norfolk Howards, is certainly less stormy and exposed to wearing changes than the life of the man in the great and busy world. Though a spoilt cocoanut curry, or a trumpetting mosquito on a hot India night, may cause a Beechcombing lover of Nature to curse his fig tree with as much bitterness of spirit as ever Joush bestowed on his gourd, these troubles are in reality as nothing in comparison with the anxieties of the Belgravian mother, of the man on 'Change, of the nobleman of great estate—of any one with troublesome responsibilities. There must be some sweetness in the cups of the old Indians we allude to when they go to bed on a charpoy in the hot weather moon-light under the shade, each one, of his own fig or banyan tree, and with no greater anxiety of mind than that a cat may not get among the colony of crows overhead, and render night hideous with the clamour that follows. As to domestic troubles of the World's pattern, we may doubt if our Indian Robinson Crusoe has any. Millliners' bills and balls, and *débuts* are sorrows that vex him not, unless, indeed, his womenkind hanker after these forbidden fruits. His own tailor's bill might be summed up by a boy in his first lesson of arithmetic, and if there is not peace of mind, there is at least comfort in the wear of a pith hat, a flannel shirt and pyjamas. Happiness is comparative, and who can say that one of these gaunt old fellows with his few pleasures, but fewer troubles, is not as fortunate, as joys go, as any of the *grands monde* at home?

Probably the most trying part of an Indian Beechcomber's life is in connection with the relatives his lady brings him. Native brothers in-law, uncles, cousins and aunts are doubtless very agreeable people in their way, but one might easily dispense with their society when black, considering how very different their manners and customs must be from the European who has honoured them or been honoured by their alliance. A native mother-in-law is so tremendous a vision that the mind turns shudderingly from the Indian Hecla ever in a state of eruption, and vomiting forth *chee chee* with all the fire and fury of a volcano. However, there is some compensation in knowing that nobody is better fitted to look after a man's bazaar bills in this country than she; nobody more likely to dispense a full measure of that abuse to the people which philanthropists admonish us is improper as a method of coercing or of managing them. With a native mother-in-law and a coloured wife, an Englishman in India may be considered fitted for private, if not public, administration in this country, so that it has often struck us that were Viceroys and Governors and Members of Council obliged by law to provide themselves with these chattels, we should perhaps hear less of sentiment and more of sense in their government of this Oriental country. Less can be said of the offspring of mixed marriages. If the Indian Crusoe is to be pitied for one thing more than another, it is for the misfortune of picaninnies. The little blacks, we have often thought, must be a terrible drawback to a coral island condition of existence, for they are ever present to remind the author of their being of the duties he owes, but has not acquitted to society. And the worst is, that such marriages are nearly always prolific. Nature, as if to resent man's unwholesome desire to separate himself from the herd, gives him a little herd of his own to plague him infinitely worse than the great one from which he has escaped. When the Paterfamilias of a piebald family notes the rise and progress of the motley crew that emanates from his loins, it is more than probable that the most gloomy anticipations of a possible social amalgam are his own, for we can conceive not even philanthropists raising Topseys and thinking or believing that it is a fitting or a pleasant thing to do for politic or any other purpose.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

(BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 20TH OCT.

RUSSIA has now formulated her demands against Turkey. They amount to the disruption of the Turkish Empire by means of the creation of so-called independent States—which, however, like Servia and Roumania, will be mere dependencies of Russia—out of the territory between the Balkan and the Danube, and the abrogation of Turkey's right to close the Bosphorus to ships of war. This *ultimatum* Russia will support by force, while Germany and probably Austria will look on. It is evident enough that Austria does not like the situation, and there is a strong party in that country willing to take the responsibility of opposing Russia; but the latter Power seems to have successfully played Italy against Austria till she thinks she can now rely in the first instance on the neutrality of all middle Europe. The open way in which the three Imperial Powers have negotiated with one another and intrigued to get alliances elsewhere, and the shameful way in which the King of Italy has shown himself ready to engage in a war of spoliation and conquest, have at last convinced the Government and people of England that there is now no public law in Europe. The concert of European Powers," which Mr. Gladstone has lately made so many fervid appeals, has become a mere fiction since the lawless occupation of the Danish Duchies by Austria and Prussia in 1863. Prince Bismarck wanted the French Emperor to recognize this fact, and to suit his policy to the altered state of Europe by frankly entering into partnership with Prussia; but the Emperor was too scrupulous, and held to his faith in congresses and treaties till too late. Thus, in 1870, Russia imitated the example set by Prussia and tore up the Treaty of Paris without deigning to consult the other European Powers. Mr. Gladstone, at that time Prime Minister, showed what is the practical value of the concord he now preaches about by weakly calling a conference of the Powers of Europe to register the decree of Russia. That conference carefully re enacted those provisions of the Treaty of Paris which Russia was not then strong enough to do away with. Now, Russia proclaims that these provisions too must be abolished; and Mr. Gladstone, if he were in office, would of course summon another conference to give formal

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, 8TH Nov.

His Grace the Governor, accompanied by the Ladies Grenville and His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, arrived at Madras to-day by special train from Beypore. Many ladies and gentlemen assembled to meet the Ducal party which proceeded to Government House. A Guard of Honour of the 67th Regiment and the Governor's Body Guard paraded at the Railway Station.

THE POLICY OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, 7TH Nov.

In a speech made in the Reichstag Herr von Bulow said that the German policy was one of peace and non-intervention.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, 7TH Nov.

The democratic candidate, Mr. Tilden, has been elected President of the United States.

THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 8TH Nov.

The Conference at Constantinople on the Eastern Question has been decided upon. The Marquis of Salisbury will represent England assisted by Sir Henry Elliot. The other European Powers will also send special delegates.

LONDON, 7TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dholleras	4 13/16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8¼ lbs. do.	7-4½.
40s Mule Twist	0-10¼
3 per cent. Consols for Account.,	96¼.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	105¼
Bar Silver	53⅜.

The sum of £110,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—City of Baltimore, Ashgrove and Bokhara-Departures.—Siam and Glamorgan.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant with the English mails, brought eight hundred and fifty-nine boxes silver coins and bars, valued at Rs. 2,01,100.

THE cause of the late accident on the railway near Jubbulpore is to be a subject of enquiry. Major H. Ward, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, is to investigate the cause, and the question will be settled whether the permanent way was in a proper condition or not.

THE *Neue Freie Presse*, which has all along been characterised by a violent anti-Slavonic tone, has surpassed all its previous bursts of burning eloquence in the following sentence :—" All the tears which have fallen at the indignation meetings [in England] have been wrung from the onion of hypocrisy !"

IT gives us very great pleasure to announce that Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, one of our oldest and best known residents, and one of the most respected members of the bar, has been appointed to a judgeship of the High Court in the place of Mr. Justice Green, who has gone to Europe on furlough for a short time.

A WRITER in the *World* mentions a fact that ought to be interesting to whist players. He understands that it is proposed to introduce round—instead of square—shaped playing cards, as being more easy to manipulate while dealing, &c. Also, that instead of merely having the suits coloured black and red, they are to be red (hearts), green (diamonds), black (spades), and yellow (clubs). This will certainly help to keep the several suits distinct.

MR. REYNOLDS, barrister-at-law, has been elected Law Lecturer of the Punjab University to the exclusion of Dr. Leitner, the Acting Law Lecturer. The former is eminent in his profession, but the latter is a gentleman of a versatile nature. The *Indian Public Opinion* warmly supports the latter as the most fitted for the post owing to his linguistic proficiency, but the *Indian Public Opinion's* advocacy is, of course, accounted for, the paper being Dr. Leitners.

A CORRESPONDENT from Carinthia writes to the *Cologne Gazette* that the Panslavonian agitations in the Austrian provinces are carried on with the utmost boldness. The agents of the great Slavonian Committee at Moscow travel in all directions through the provinces inhabited by Slavonians, and excite the people. At the public processions the clergy pray for the victory of the Servians, and afterwards the people are treated to drink, paid for with money coming from secret sources. The German element is laughed at by the Slavs, who say that the Russians will soon expel the German "blockheads," and establish the domination of the Slavs.

THE following paragraph appears in the last *Gazette of India* :—" A Bishop of Madras or Bombay exercising the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta during a vacancy of the See by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being, or otherwise, is entitled to the full pay fixed for the office, viz., Rs. 3,831-6-8. By Act 53, Geo. 3, Cap. 155, Section 49, the pay of the Bishop of Calcutta is fixed at £5,000, to be paid at an exchange of two shillings for the Bengal current rupee. One hundred Bengal current rupees=100/116 Sicca Rupees=Sicca Rupees 86·2068=Rupees 91·9540. Thus the pay of the Bishop of Calcutta is Rs. 3,831-6-8 a month."

CASH balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of September 1876, compared with those on the same date in 1875 and 1874 :—

.....	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,20,59,334	2,59,12,393	3,50,18,287
Bengal	2,20,10,3 7	2,19,15,187	1,16,81,331
Assam	31,11,617	36,47,601	26,16,637
British Burmah	38,83,592	46,62,932	38,81,916
N. W. Provinces	1,45,11,901	1,73,71,553	1,89,06,162
Oudh	36,34,458	58,24,779	46,76,643
Punjab	1,17,13,478	1,22,58,385	1,15,45,175
Bombay	1,69,81,603	1,73,78,023	2,69,25,104
Central Provinces	40,50,988	40,69,749	38,40,362
Madras	1,78,80,582	2,28,30,774	1,45,21,248
Total	12,86,69,879	13,43,61,376	12,76,12,865

THE *Examiner* says :—" Adolf Glassbrenner, the Berlin humourist, who during the last eighteen years had conducted the *Montags-Zeitung*, is dead. Some thirty years ago he first started into notoriety as a local satirist. His mirth-provoking descriptions of Berlin low life soon spread, however, throughout Germany. Gradually he aimed at higher game. The Jesuits and the prevailing Militarism in Europe were for years the butt of his pointed wit. Against Richard Wagner he, in spite of the increasing popularity of the great composer, incessantly directed his shafts. In accordance with Luther's maxim, Glassbrenner also sang of woman and wine. Old Berlin loses in him one of her most characteristic literary representatives."

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following paragraph :—" The Government of India has at last acknowledged the remonstrance of the High Court of the North-West Provinces in the Fuller case but without attempting to reply to it. The Court is simply and briefly informed that its communication has been received and will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for disposal. We must conclude that even if the advisers of the Crown find it difficult to frame a satisfactory reply to the arguments addressed to it, no time will be lost in giving them the same publicity, through the columns of the *Gazette*, which was afforded to the censure passed upon the Court. Those who remember the powerful appeal which the Judges made in behalf of Mr. Leeds, the Magistrate who tried the case, will be disappointed to find the Government of India turn a deaf ear to it. However people may differ about the main issue involved, we must all agree in wishing to see Mr. Leeds relieved now from the penalty imposed upon him."

A CORRESPONDENT at Lahore writes :—" You must have heard of the defalcations by the Treasury clerk of Lahore of a large sum. About Rs. 1,800 have been found deficient, and it is likely that further enquiry will show that this is not all. The rumour is, that not less than Rs. 60,000 have been made away with, that the defalcations have been going on for a length of time, and that the man, having full knowledge of the working of the Accountant General's office, and the system of check there applied to Treasury accountants, was enabled to perpetrate these frauds in such a manner that there was no fear of immediate detection. It is a question whether the appointment of Treasury clerks by selection from the Accountant General's office, as has been the practice of late years, is not open to objections. A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned for the apprehension of the man, Baboo Shama Churn. It would appear that this man was the main prop of the defunct *Punjab Courier and Frontier Times*. The latest report is that the accounts of some months of the Lahore Treasury are not forthcoming in the Accountant General's office and that Mr. Probyn has stopped the issue of pay to the office establishment for the past month. If the accounts are not found, there will be every reason to suspect that the man had accomplices in the Accountant General's office."

IN the annals of suicide few cases are more remarkable than one which occurred lately at Nitshill, in Scotland, where a miner named Duncan deliberately blew himself up with dynamite. It seems that the unfortunate man, who was about fifty years of age, was much distressed at some remarks made about him by his neighbours. On Monday afternoon (Oct. 16) he was seen coming out of his house with a parcel in his hand, described as being of about the size of a 2 lb. loaf, and to which was attached two pieces of colliers' "strum," or match. This parcel contained dynamite. Having procured a match from the house of a neighbour, to whom he remarked that "they had said a great deal of him lately, but he would put it past them now," Duncan went out into the street, and, putting the parcel down on the ground, leaned well over it. He then lighted the "strum" with the match. At this moment some boys, attracted by his unusual attitude, came towards him. "Keep back," shouted Duncan, "for the love of God ! or you will be blown into eternity !" Thus adjured, the boys did keep back; and it was well for them that they did so; for a moment later there was a loud explosion, which startled the whole village, and Duncan was instantaneously blown to atoms. On the spot where the dynamite had been laid there was left a hole about three feet deep by two and a half wide.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 2nd November 1876 that in Madras rain has fallen only in Tanjore and Malabar, in the latter district very little ; reports from all other districts continue to be very unfavourable. In Bombay prospects are good in Sind and Guzerat ; no rain has fallen in Khandeish, Nassick, Poona, Ahmednuggur or Sholapore, and distress is increasing ; a slight shower only is reported from Satara, where prospects are still gloomy ; in the Southern Mahratta Country there has been a little rain in Dharwar and Kaladgi, and above the ghats in Kanara, but it has done little good ; scarcity of water and fodder is severely felt in Sholapore, Satara and Kaladgi. In Mysore and Coorg no rain has fallen, and in Coorg the rice crop is now threatened ; here also there is great want of water and fodder. In Berar the *kharif* is generally in good condition, but rain is wanted for the *rabi*. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces or Central India, but prospects are good. In Bengal the rains have ceased, and only a few showers are reported from scattered districts : the winter rice promises very well. Some showers have fallen in Assam, where prospects are good. No rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces or Oudh ; the crops are in good condition. In the Punjab rain has fallen only in small quantity at Lahore, Rawul Pindi and Peshawur.

GENERAL TCHERNAIEFF's organ, the *Russki Mir*, publishes an article entitled "England and Constantinople." "The English press," says the writer, "is now discussing the fate of Constantinople with the same noisy irritability with which it lately discussed the 'Bulgarian atrocities.' It is difficult to imagine anything more reckless and foolish than the claims of England to the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire. These pre-occupations of the English in regard to a foreign harbour situated at the other end of Europe, and connected by indissoluble bonds with the history of the nations of the Greco-Slavonic race, is one of the most unceremonious manifestations of the old British idea of exclusive dominion over the seas. Such, however, is the force of habit that the piratical designs of the English are regarded in the European press as quite natural, while similar designs on the part of another State would provoke general indignation and unanimous resistance .... The English have nothing to do with the entrance to the Black Sea. Their appearance there, in the vicinity of the channel which they themselves describe as the key of Russia, would be equivalent to the appearance of the European fleets in the British Channel for the purpose of restraining English ambition ... We do not want Constantinople ; all we want is that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles should be unconditionally free and open to us, and not in hostile hands. The slightest attempt on the part of England to occupy this channel would inevitably provoke a war with Russia."

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL ABOUT LT.-COL. MACDONALD.

From the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to the Surveyor General of India,—No. 869, dated Simla, the 16th October 1876.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, No. 377, submitting copy of a letter, under date the 31st August last, from Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, in which that officer replies to the questions put in Mr. Secretary Hume's letter of the 22nd August, calling upon him to state, for the information of the Governor General in Council, whether he had or had not had any connexion with certain articles, criticizing the administration of the Survey Department, which had appeared in the *Friend of India* and other newspapers.

2. In conveying to you the remarks and orders of the Governor General in Council on this painful case, I am directed to premise them by a brief review of the facts.

3. In March last, a notice appeared in the *Pioneer* newspaper of the "Manual of Surveying in India," of which you and Colonel Smyth were the authors, and of which a new edition had then recently been published. This notice was followed on the 22nd April by a letter in the same newspaper, signed J. M., the initials of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, containing a very condemnatory critique of the manual, which was said to be "utterly useless as regards the professional work of the present day." It was added that the work "ought to be revised and corrected by a competent professional officer in order to render" it "worthy of the Government with whose sanction it has appeared," and that "with much valuable matter it also contains much which we flatter when we call it only useless and rejected rubbish."

4. On the 17th and 24th June, two articles appeared in the *Friend of India*. The first, which was a review of the progress of the Survey Department, though it concludes with a passage which was evidently intended to convey a sneer at the professional qualifications of the head of the department, would not have called for special notice from the Government of India, had it not been immediately followed by the virulent attacks on the Surveyor General which are embodied in the article of the 24th June. In the latter article the head of the Survey Department is accused of "abominable carelessness," of a "cynical indifference to truthful work," of "cowardly sin and robbery of the dead," and of "dishonesty of purpose," for which it is intimated that "castigation will be inflicted at regular intervals as it is on habitual criminals until the cause is removed." More might be quoted of an equally offensive nature, and the article concludes with another covert sneer at the head of the department.

5. As the article in question contained matter which could only have been communicated by some person who had access to, or knowledge of, the records of the Surveyor General's Office or the Revenue Survey Office, you rightly directed that every officer and assistant in each of these offices should be called upon to declare whether he was the author, or had had any cognizance of the articles referred to. The question was answered in the negative by every one of the persons to whom it was addressed, except Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, who replied that "the Editor of the *Friend of India* is alone in a position to answer enquiries regarding the authorship of the article referred to." The result of this enquiry having been reported to the Government of India, a further call made on Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, by order of the Governor General in Council, has elicited from him the admission that he was the author of the letter to the *Pioneer* newspaper and of the two articles in the *Friend of India* above adverted to. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald urges in his defence that the articles in question were a "literary critique" upon a work "publicly sold," and that he "consulted no official record in writing them." He says that if the Government of India holds that he has made an unjustifiable attack on Colonel Thuillier, or has otherwise made ill judged reflections on Colonel Thuillier's book, "which he treated as public property," he can only express his unqualified regret. At the same time, he states that his sole anxiety was, and still is, that his "knowledge of the practical working of the department should be brought plainly into view ;" and referring to an alleged discrepancy in the surveys of two districts to which he had alluded in the article of the 24th June, he requests that "in the interests of the department" quite as much as in his "own support," he may be required by Government "to make distinct and categorical statement on the subject-matter in the article" he has alluded to ; or, in other words, instead of confining himself to an expression of regret, he prays the Government to allow him to come forward as the official accuser of the head of his own department in regard to certain alleged inaccuracies in the work of the department, the nature of which is most obscurely specified, and which he has already made the text of a violent attack upon his official superior in the public press.

6. The Governor General in Council views Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's conduct in this matter with grave displeasure. In making use of the press as a secret engine to criticize a work published by his official superior on a subject immediately connected with his official duties, and to attack in the language of virulent abuse the acts of that superior, besides disparaging his general fitness for the administration of the department, Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald has violated every principle of official duty and loyalty, and has transgressed the express orders of the Government regarding the connection of public officers with the press. His offence *is* aggravated by the course which he took when called upon to state whether he had had any connection with the articles referred to, in attempting to conceal the truth until it was forced from him by a question which it was impossible for him to leave unanswered, and is in no way mitigated, but on the contrary is enhanced, by his offer to substantiate accusations, which, if made at all, ought to have been made before, instead of after, his appeal to the public. His assertion that he has only written a fair literary critique, on a published work, is, to say nothing of the language of that critique, not reconcileable with the fact that he kept the authorship of it secret as long as he could do so. The Governor General in Council cannot pass over, without very severe notice, conduct on the part of a public officer so disloyal, so inconsistent with official decorum, and so utterly subversive of departmental discipline. It is indeed questionable whether Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald's offence can be adequately dealt with by any punishment short of removal from the Department ; but in consideration of his long and on the whole useful service, His Excellency in Council has resolved on this occasion to inflict a penalty which, while it will mark the emphatic condemnation by the Government of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's acts, will not entail on that officer the very serious consequences which would probably be involved in his removal from the department. The decision of the Government of India is that Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald shall be suspended from departmental duty on the receipt of these orders for a period of three months, on the expiration of which he will be placed in the 2nd grade of Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Survey immediately below Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes on a salary of Rs. 1,327 14 per mensem. During the period of his suspension from duty, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald will draw the pay of his rank as an officer of the Staff Corps. It is further the desire of the Governor General in Council that Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald shall not be again employed at head-quarters without the special sanction of Government.

7. I am to request that you will cause Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald to be furnished with a copy of this letter.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

"LAST WORDS."—AN ASTOUNDING INCIDENT AT AN EXECUTION IN TANNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Overland Mail* of the 9th ultimo, the following notice is taken of the last words uttered by a condemned criminal at the place of execution :—" Some persons have a harmless mania for collecting the last words uttered by remarkable persons. The other day a man was hung at Tanna Fort, near Bombay, for a horrible murder, and made a rather notable observation in Gujerati. Standing under the drop he whispered to the executioner, 'In one minute, what a lot I shall know !' We cannot recollect one 'last word' save that of 'more light !' to equal in suggestiveness this dying ejaculation of an ignorant depraved Hindoo.' Well, with your permission I will come to the assistance of the *Overland Mail* and furnish two instances of "last words" under the same trying circumstances.

In the reign of George the Third, a celebrated Divine named Dr. Dodd was executed for forging the name of a nobleman, his former friend and pupil. At the last dread moment, standing on the brink of eternity, he exclaimed, "Now for the grand secret." Is it possible the "depraved Hindoo" quoted by the *Mail* could have been dabbling in English history at some Government school, and so have framed his last words after those of the great Dr. Dodd ?—Possibly.

But the strange part of the business is, that after careful enquiry, I cannot find that a Gujerati native has been executed at the Tanna Jail for many years past, and stranger still, the executioner, a native of Tanna, who has held the post of public executioner also for a number of years, does not understand Gujerati and could not therefore have interpreted the supposed culprit's last words !

And now for a real case of a criminal's "last words." On the 30th ultimo a native, named Powshia, was executed at the Tanna Jail for murder committed some time ago at Bandora. Considerable interest has been manifested by the medical faculty lately in England regarding the length of drop required to ensure dislocation of the neck and consequently instant death. Surgeon Major R. Boustead, F. R. C. S., the Civil Surgeon of Tanna, being of opinion that nothing short of a 10 feet drop would have this effect, decided to give it a trial, and it has, therefore, been carried out at the last two executions here, with the desired result. At the execution under notice, the criminal was a robust and muscular specimen of the fisherman caste. He received the last offices of a Brahmin priest on the morning of the execution and was marched from the condemned cell to the gallows erected on a bastion at the N.E. of the Fort. The officials present were Mr Clerk Jervoise, Collector of the District, D. Boustead, and the Superintendents of Police and the Tanna Jail. The culprit's demeanour was calm, and the manipulations of the native "Caloras" did not interrupt his constant repetition of the name of his Deity, "Rama ! Rama ! Rama." The fatal drop, however, cut short the word by the sudden jerk of the rope, "Ra—" being the last sound heard. After hanging the usual time the rope was cut, and the body removed to the dead house of the Jail. Here Dr. Boustead ascertained that the neck had been entirely dislocated by the fall, which was so far satisfactory. Judge, then, of the surprise of those present when the noose round the throat was loosened, and the dead man uttered distinctly the sound—"ma !" The worthy Doctor explained that at the last moment when the articulatory organs were formed to give utterance to the word "Rama," and there was sufficient air in the lungs to give effect to the sound, the sudden compression of the cruel rope on the throat had hindered its completion, and hence the loosening of the rope allowed the air again to pass these organs, and, like the key of a musical instrument held down until the wind acts upon it, the organs of speech testified to all present that "he being dead, yet speaketh."

MARK TAPLEY.

Tanna, 6th Nov.ember

A GENEROUS APOLOGIA FOR ST. PETER'S AND THE COWLEY FATHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Attacks so frequent and so little based on fact have been made lately in your columns on the present ecclesiastical *règime* at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, that I have often been induced to wonder what could prompt your correspondents to write on a matter of which they evidently knew nothing except by hearsay, and into the circumstances of which they had not taken the trouble to enquire. A communicated article on this topic in to-day's issue of your paper is calculated so seriously to mislead the public that for their enlightenment I venture to offer a few remarks on what I have observed in the district in question. For the sake of brevity I will deal at present only with the article which appeared in the *Gazette* this morning, and will take the paragraphs *seriatim*.

In the first place I assume as an axiom that a Bishop must uphold order in his diocese, enforce canonical obedience, and discourage schism ; otherwise he abdicates his functions and degenerates into a merely ornamental head of a department of the State. Now, no clergyman in England can intrude into the parish of another, and hold meetings or services there, without the sanction of the incumbent. Why, then, should this illegality or (to say the least) irregularity be tolerated in India ? The clergyman appointed to a district in India enjoys the same rights and privileges as an incumbent in his parish at home, and the Bishop is bound to accord him his full support in these rights and to see that no unseemly schism is caused by permitting unlicensed volunteers to expound views and propagate doctrines for the soundness of which no guarantee is offered, in a district already enjoying efficient spiritual supervision. The Bishop of Bombay then, acting strictly within his powers, had no other resource but to order Mr. Deimler to desist from holding his services and to leave the duly appointed pastor of the district unobstructed and unembarrassed in the discharge of his functions, and Mr. Deimler has in an admirable spirit bowed to the orders of his Diocesan. It is not in accordance with facts that the discontinuance of these services has caused an accession from the parishioners of St. Peter's Church to the ranks of the disaffected. No doubt, the Dockyard Road Hall has received an instalment of Mr. Deimler's late congregation, but this does not imply any addition to the numbers of the so-called *Separatists*, and as a matter of fact this body has received no accession of strength lately, and instead of this regards with alarm the defection of some of its members.

Again, the Service of the Church of England is used at St. Peter's in its simplest form ; *i. e.* in the form given in the Prayer-book, without addition, subtraction or interpolation. If, then, the Separatists use the Church of England Service in a *very simple form and very different from that adopted by the Cowley Fathers*, I can only infer that they mutilate and mangle the Book of Common Prayer to suit their own private views, thus practically severing themselves from communion with the Church of England, and adopting the tenets of Non-conformism, of which one of the principal affirms the right of private judgment in such matters. The Separatists also, by recognising and accepting lay-agency in things spiritual as of equal efficacy with the ministrations of the duly-ordained priests of their own Church, strengthen their position as dissenters, and the loss to the Church of such unfaithful and merely nominal members, who so readily surrender what ought to be the dearest heritage of Churchmen, is a matter of congratulation rather than otherwise.

It will afford the greatest satisfaction to the congregation of St. Peter's to see all the correspondence published which has taken place between the parties since this unhappy dissension, and I hope the fullest particulars will be given both as to the specific charges brought against the Cowley Fathers and as to the character and status of those who signed the petitions. The expected pamphlet will be of a very unsatisfactory nature if it does not furnish the public at least with the names of these unknown champions of Protestantism, and demonstrate the facts that the memorialists had attained years of discretion and had formerly belonged to the Church of England ; for the opinion is still current in the district that dissenters as well as boys and girls, who could not be supposed competent to form an opinion on the subject, appended their names to the documents in question. I have carefully watched the controversy since its commencement and have failed to extract any tangible or well-supported accusation from the mass of correspondence which has appeared on the subject ; the memorialists and those who have hitherto favoured the newspapers with their views, appear to labour under a hazy and undefined impression that the standard of ritualism has somehow been unfurled at St. Peter's, but when they are asked for details no satisfactory particulars are forthcoming. It is to be hoped, however, that all these points will be cleared up in the tract now in course of preparation. The Cowley Fathers do nothing under a bushel ; they challenge the strictest investigation into all their acts since they assumed charge of their Church, and no greater service can be done them than to place before the public an impartial and unvarnished statement of facts, and to compare the present condition of St. Peter's district with that of three years ago.

It will be a novel occurrence in the history of the Church in India for a body of men to take upon themselves to memorialise the Metropolitan to interfere in the ministrations of a Church whose pastors take their stand strictly on the Prayer-book, and prove by their every action their strict accordance with the spirit and intention of that Book, and the new Bishop of Calcutta will have good reason to wonder who and what these Separatists can be who furnish such abundant materials for the episcopal waste-paper basket. St. Peter's Church does not belong to any small section of the parishioners who are self-appointed Church proprietors—an assumption apparently made by the Separatists—but to the residents in the district as a whole, and it is open to them now for worship daily. I fail, then, to see how this small section of the religious community of Mazagon can petition for the restoration of a building which is still theirs in the fullest sense of the word, and the incumbent of which was appointed with the sanction of Government last year and not thrust upon them against their will by irresponsible individuals of extreme opinions.

I am afraid your informant has not taken the trouble to analyse the composition of St. Peter's congregation, or he could not have arrived at the conclusion reported in your columns. Any one attending the early services on Sundays cannot but notice the absence of fashionable conveyances, but will see that nearly all of the congregation present are either shigram-wallas or pedestrians. In the evening a few carriages, which point to a fashionable quarter of the town, may be seen, but certainly in every case by far the larger portion of the congregation is made up of residents in the district and neighbourhood, and the long string of Malabar Hill vehicles mentioned more than once in the papers exists only in the disordered imagination of the writer.

St. Peter's Church seems to have been selected lately as a suitable safety valve for discharging a certain superfluous quantity of illiteral religious fervour abroad in Bombay, for there is no ceremonial adopted in that Church or doctrine preached which is at all repugnant to the spirit or teaching of the Church of England ; and any objection brought against the mode of conducting divine worship in St. Peter's Church might with equal reason be alleged against the services in the Mother Church of the Diocese. This so-called *separation* would long ago have died a natural death had not the subject been invested with a factitious importance by a few busy agitators, who have no claim to be considered members of the Church of England, who cannot appreciate the revived decency which prevails in the mode of conducting the services in our English parish churches, and who, finding themselves unable to cope successfully with the improved Church-spirit of the age, gratify their feelings by making anonymous assaults in the newspapers.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that your correspondents will test the accuracy of my remarks by attending and witnessing for themselves the services at St. Peter's Church ; and that they will listen in a kindly spirit to a voice from the—

Nov. 7. VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE DECISION IN THE BYCULLA FLATS NUISANCE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me to remark in reference to the decision in the Flats nuisance case that the worthy Magistrate's statement that "London has no low-lying flats as we have here" is quite incorrect. In the marshes of Plaistow and Woolwich, through which the main sewers pass to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, we have the Byculla Flats over again, the surface being from 7 to 10 feet below high water.

His Worship is good enough also to debit me with two extraordinary and ridiculous proposals, viz :—pumping rainfalls of 12 inches per 12 hours into the sea and reclaiming the whole of the Flats with yearly doses of 18 inches of dry earth. Mr. Pedder's solicitor certainly asked me what power it would take to do the first and what would be the effect of the second, drawing from me the remark that I could not understand why he asked the question, as I had not suggested any such thing.

I had no proposition to make and only appeared to make oath and say that the nuisance was not to be borne.

I think, however, the object Mr. Cleveland and those who acted with him had in view has been attained ; no doubt the money asked for by Mr. Walton will now be voted, and the matter may be safely left in his hands.—I am, &c,

T. W. PEARSON.

THE PRICKLY PEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me to afford "N." the information he seeks. The authority for calling the prickly pear of the Deccan *Opuntia Vulgaris* was named in the paper alluded to by "N." If he will further kindly turn to page 820 of Balfour's Class Book of Botany, he will find a description and drawing of the Deccan prickly pear—figs. 1503 and 1507—stem and flower and the name *Opuntia Vulgaris* given. A remark at the foot, page 820, reads "*Opuntia Vulgaris*, prickly pear," or Indian fig with its succulent, pointed "stems and spines." Again, if I mistake not, like information is given in Oliver's Indian Botany. I have not this work with me at present and quote from memory. If "N." will carefully lay open vertically the flower of the Deccan prickly pear, he will find numerous stamens attached to the calyx which is adherent to the ovary and appears above it. The prickly pear of the Deccan is an edible and is eaten by very many. The ripe pear is most wholesome. If it were here cultivated and cared for as in Spain, where it is called "Tuna," the pear would be as large and succulent as the pears sold at Gibraltar and other places. I have seen equally as large prickly pears in really good soil in the Deccan as I have seen elsewhere. "Classed twelfth in the classification of Linnæus" does not mean that the flower of the prickly pear has more than twenty stamens inserted on the calyx. The prickly pear is termed a "lobed cactus" in contradistinction to other cacti whose stems are not articulated or pointed but sometimes spherical and sometimes the form of a tall upright polygonal column. "N" calls the prickly pear "the pest of the Deccan ;" I prefer to call it "a vegetable fountain in the desert." I have been absent from my camp and have only just seen "N.'s" letter in your paper of the 31st.

DRUS.

Poona Districts, 4th Nov.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct an error in your issue of to-day, in the article headed "The ousted parishioners of St. Peter's ?"

There is no such thing as a week-day prayer meeting at the Dockyard Road Hall.

The Sunday *morning* service is *not a Church of England service*, nor a service of any other section of the Church of Christ ; it is quite undenominational.

A little meeting held in a private house (originally for children) had been so blessed of the Lord that the room became too small for the numbers which attended, and the hall being available the service was transferred to it.

The morning service was carried on long before the services at Mr. Deimler's were stopped, and there is nothing of opposition to the services at St. Peter's in it, except that the simple Gospel of the Bible must be in opposition to the false doctrines taught at that Church.—Yours, &c.

W. P. PARTRIDGE.

November 7.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, 6TH NOV.

YESTERDAY the Mahomedan population of Baroda, numbering several thousand, at the instance of Mr. Cazee Shaboodeen, the Nawab Sahib, Meer Ibrahim Ali, and the City Cazee, and other leading members of the community, assembled at the *Eedgah* (the place of public resort for the prayers of the Eed festival) and propositions were carried that a memorial to Her Majesty should be prepared praying for her cordial and effectual support of Turkey, and requesting that Baroda Mahomedans should co-operate in contributing towards the relief of the wounded and destitute in the war in Turkey. Rs. 3,000 were accumulated on the spot.

I mentioned in one of my recent letters that the prices of grain, owing to the famine in the Deccan, had risen, and that *bajree* and *dhall* were being disposed of at the rate of twenty-six seers for the rupee. During the last two days the former has fallen to twenty seers and the latter to seventeen seers. The lower classes of people have already commenced to clamour ; and if it were not for the daily feeding of the poor at Mottee Baug, they would have been undone indeed. This public feeding of the poor has existed from Khunderao's time. Unsuccessful attempts were recently made to abandon the practice. Thousands are daily fed.

Several hundreds of poor famine-stricken people from the Deccan have arrived here and have taken up their quarters in the *dharumsallas*. They have no visible means of subsistence, but I am glad to say they are being looked after.

News has just now reached me that the grain dealers have closed their shops and decline to dispose of their goods. The poor are uproarious in consequence. Some speedy and effectual steps will have to be taken by the authorities.

I hope Mr. Melvill, C. S. I., the guardian of the regular troops, will move for grain compensation for his wards.

The mornings are cold and pleasant, and warm clothing will soon be highly appreciated.

THE NEW FIELD-GUN.

THE British artillery of motion is chiefly armed at present with field-guns of three descriptions, viz., a light 9-pounder weighing 6 cwt. for the Royal Horse Artillery, a 9-pounder of earlier manufacture weighing 8 cwt., and a 16-pounder of 12 cwt., the two latter being used by the field batteries. These guns are all constructed on the Frazer system of tough wrought-iron coils, and British artillerists were priding themselves on the possession of an armament so superior in character to that of any other European nation, when, about a year since something like a consternation was created by the discovery that the German field guns, whose cast-steel composition had been pronounced treacherous, and whose breechloading arrangements had been rejected and condemned as insecure, were actually developing powers in advance of our own. While the British 9-pounder of 3 inch bore were throwing shrapnel shell of 9.8 lbs with a charge of 1·75lbs., the German guns of about the same calibre—3·09 in.—were projecting shells of 12 2lbs with no less than 2·75lbs. of powder. The gain in velocity and, by consequence, in range and power was remarkable ; for while the projectile of 12 lbs. left the muzzle of the English gun at a speed of about 1,390 feet per second, the German gun despatched its 22 lbs. shell at the rate of 1,532 feet per second. The 3-inch gun is the weapon of the German Horse Artillery, and it weighs rather heavier than the British Horse Artillery 9-pounder, though less than the 9-pounder of the field batteries, being, in precise figures, 7.68 cwt. Comparison between the larger field-guns—the English 16-pounder and its representative in the German field batteries—was likewise to the latter's advantage. The Germans have no exact counterpart of the 16-pounder, but their field-gun, which throws a 17.9 lbs. shrapnel, weighs 8·86 cwt. only, though it has a calibre of 3.46 inches, while the British 16-pounder has a bore of 3·6 in., and its largest shell 16.4lbs. Thus the German field battery gun, though 3 cwt. lighter, threw a far heavier projectile, and was found to register a velocity of 1,460ft. per second against the 1,352ft. of the 16-pounder. These facts being proved, the scientific artillerists set to work to trace the causes and work out the remedy. The composition and character of the German guns were well known, and not long before competitive trials had been place between them and the English guns both in England and in Germany, the results of which were regarded, in England at least, as demonstrating most unequivocally the superiority of the English weapon. The two guns differed in other respects besides metal and method of loading. The foreign gun was polygrooved instead of having three simple grooves to take the studs, as the English gun has, and it possessed a certain advantage in the control of windage, by diminishing the size of the bore in a slight degree towards the muzzle. But these differences did not account for the startling results, and the inference was that the Germans had simply imposed a harder task upon their guns, and found them equal to the work. The English gun-makers felt no doubt that their wrought iron was as much to be depended upon as the German steel ; but certain structural alterations were essential to the exercise of greater power. This had been in a measure secured by the introduction of the gas-check, which by expanding in rear of the shot, so as to fit the bore and fill up the grooves, confines the powder gas in rear of the projectile, and consequently gets more work out of the charge than any of the force escaped. The gas-check has been under trial and in course of improvement for two or three years past, and it may be mentioned that it has been used with every round fired from the 80-ton gun. Its latest application, strange to say, is its original and unsuccessful one, its ultimate and official adoption being for a different purpose. A good many years ago inventors proposed to rotate the projectile by means of expanding studs attached to it, but somehow they failed in practice, and the present system of fixing studs on the sides of the shot and shell, to follow the twist of the rifling, was adopted. The disc, however, was again introduced in recent times, principally to save erosion of the bore by the escaping gases, but the saving of power ensured at the same time cannot now be regarded as a secondary advantage. Further than this, the expanding disc has again been used to give the projectile the necessary rotation on its axis, and this time with complete success. The form of the rifling and the number of grooves in the guns of the immediate future are points yet to be decided ; but there is little doubt that studed projectiles are practically condemned, and that the gas check alone will be decended upon to spin the shot, with the addition, perhaps, of a band of metal round the head of the projectile to "centre" it steadily. The "wobbling" of the shot, owing to the imperfect fit, has been the great drawback of the studed projectiles. Lastly, there had to be provided greater capacity for increased charges of powder. This might have been obtained by congating the chase or barrel of the gun, but this would have been inconvenient if carried to much extent, and it is doubtful whether by that means a profitable consumption of a heavy charge could be ensured. It then occurred to an officer of the Royal Gun Factories to enlarge the powder chamber, and one of the 9-pounders of 8 cwt. was given over for experiment. The breech was hollowed out for a length of 10 inches, into a chamber 3·6 inches in diameter, and the powder charge was increased from 1¾lb. to 3lbs. with a projectile of 12¾lbs. instead of 9lbs. The result was a magnificent success, for the gun gave a muzzle velocity of nearly 1,700 feet, far superior to any of its competitors, native or foreign, and was so accurate in practice that with five degrees of elevation a series of shots struck the range at 3,000 yards with a mean error of only 17 yards.

Three 12-pounder guns on the chambered principle are now in course of trial, differing in the method of rifling, but all imparting rotation to the projectile by the gascheck. The cartridge case is paper instead of serge or flannel, and a blow with the rammer expands the charge in the chamber. It will be expensive to chamber all the field-guns in the service, but it is satisfactory to find that no more than this is required to maintain the supremacy of the British artillery.—*Daily News.*

BOMBAY.

PRO

KHELAT.

(Pioneer.)

A STEP was taken in the right direction by Lord Northbrook's Government in sending Major Sandeman to re-open the Bolan Pass to trade, followed by the instructions afterwards given to patch up a reconciliation between the Khan and his chiefs.

This has now been effected; but the history of the country shows that it cannot last, and the Persian side of the question is still left untouched. Believing, therefore, that not many months will elapse before Khelat is formally or virtually included among the States under the immediate suzerainty of England, we propose to lay before our readers a brief sketch of the country and its inhabitants, with an outline of its recent history.

When Nadir Shah, having reduced all Persia and Khurasan to submission, began to extend his arm towards the Indus, he sent, about A. D. 1737, a body of troops from Kandahar to establish his authority in the countries between the Halmand valley and the sea. This being successfully accomplished, he entrusted their government to Abdulla Khan, the hereditary chief of Khelat with the title of Begler Beg, of Baluchistan, or country of the Baluchis, the tribe best known to the Persians, though not one of the most powerful whose name is traced by Professor Rawlinson to no more modern a personage than Belus, the son of Cush. The country which has since been known by their name extends from the 59th to the 67th meridian of longitude, and from the 29th parallel of latitude to the Arabian Sea, covering an area roughly estimated at 140 000 square miles. Baluchistan is, as a rule, mountainous, being intersected by prolongations of the Khuraesan plateaux on the west and the Suleiman chain on the east, united by the Makran ranges running parallel to the seacoast. It has thus every variety of climate from the cold valleys of Sarbad and Khelat to the burning plains on the seacoast and the arid deserts south of the Halmand. In spite of its mountainous character it is poorly provided with water, part of it being even marked, though erroneously, in our physical atlases as one of the rainless districts of the globe. The loftier portions, indeed, concentrate on themselves the greater part of the moisture, which drifts inland from the Arabian Sea, and here and there, as about Khelat, delightful oases are found; but as a whole Baluchistan is one of the most sterile and inhospitable regions on earth. Its consequent poverty, added to the rugged nature of its surface, thus made its possession of small value to its neighbours; and it has in consequence little history to boast of. From the date of Alexander's disastrous march, B.C. 326, to Captain Grant's visit in A. D. 1809, there is scarcely no record of a European having penetrated into the interior of Baluchistan, though, if we remember rightly, one of the English visitors to the court of Shah Abbas in the sixteenth century, landed on the Baluch coast with the idea of making his way overland to Ispahan, but found the people so inhospitable that he put to sea again. The same barren soil and rocky wilds that offer nothing to tempt conquerors have made it a refuge for all tribes, whose misdeeds have rendered their own countries too hot to hold them, and Baluchistan is thus a sort of Asiatic Alsatia on a large scale; people of every race, from Indus to the Tigris, and from the Caspian to the Red Sea, being found within its limits. The oldest inhabitants are probably the Baluch tribes, properly so-called an Aryan people of semi-nomadic habits, spread over the whole country from the Indian frontier to the borders of Fars, though more numerous in the west than the east. Equal in antiquity, or perhaps even older, are the Dahwars of Khelat and the Arbabis of Dizak, a race of admirable cultivators, speaking like the true Baluch a patois of Persian, and therefore presumably of Aryan origin, though their physical appearance, as described by Sir Henry Pottinger and Major St. John, would suggest Ugrian or Dravidian affinities. Both Baluch and Dehwar are more or less serfs, the lords of the soil being later importations. Chief of these are the Brahuis, a people concerning whose origin there is still much difference of opinion among the learned, confused by earlier travellers having erroneously included among them many tribes of undoubted Persian and Arab descent. The most generally received theory puts them down as Turanians, relics of the last Scythian invasion of the Indian peninsula. To the Brahui race belong not only ruling family of Khelat, but its two most powerful vassals, the chiefs of Sarawan and Jhallawan. The Brahui language is entirely distinct from that of the rest of the inhabitants of Baluchistan, who speak like the Baluch proper a patois of Persian. The Brahui are an active and bold race, but possessed of little enterprise. Though the most numerous, and, with one exception, the most numerous tribe, they have never extended their arms over Western Baluchistan or to the Halmand. The second in importance of the dominant tribes are the Rinds, who are found in lower valleys from the new Persian frontier to the Indus, and who state themselves to be of Syrian Arab descent they are a savage independent race celebrated for their surly and cruel disposition, even in Baluchistan. In the northern parts of the country tribes of comparatively recent immigrants from Persia and Afghanistan hold a purely aristocratic position in villages cultivated by Baluch and Arbabis. Chief among them are the Nushirwanis of Kharan, exiles from near Ispahan where Chief Azad Khan has been engaged in every quarrel and intrigue in Baluchistan since the beginning of the Afghan war, and is at least as powerful as the Khan of Khelat. This worthy now professes himself a feudatory of the Amir of Kabul. Elsewhere we find the Mamsanis of Nal, an offshoot of the great Lsh tribe of the same name in Fars, the Barakza Afghans of Dizak and the Kurds of Sarhad, the last being comparatively recent arrivals. The Brahuis call all these foreign Baluchis, Narahuis, but the term, the meaning of which is unknown, is not used by the people themselves. The constitution of Baluch society, as might be expected from its purely agricultural and nomadic character, is eminently primitive and patriarchal, a form reaching its extreme in Kej, where not only is each village independent of its neighbours, but has often no acknowledged chief or headman. It is the want of political coherence consequent on this condition that has occasioned the continual disturbances in Khelat which we will enlarge on hereafter. The universal religion is Suni Mahomedanism, whose tenets, faithfully observed as far as abstention from pork and strong drink is concerned, are otherwise no check upon the lawless disposition of the people. The precepts of the Koran are little, if at all, regarded; the woman go unveiled, and adultery is generally condoned for a money payment. Dates are the staple of food throughout the country, supplemented by wheat in the highlands, and millet and rice in the lower valleys. The camel is the universal beast of burden, horses and asses being comparatively rare. In appearance the Baluch is spare and active, tall and handsome among the tribes of Aryan descent; short and flat-faced among the Brahuis. In character he may be described as a modified Afghan. Equally brave, if not braver, and equally avaricious, he is, though regardless of truth, less intriguing and treacherous. Scanty as is the population of Baluchistan, a large number of its sons seek in foreign service that gain at home land would never afford, and are found working as day-labourers in Bombay and Karachi, and in the ranks of the armies of foreign potentates, such as the Nizam of Haidarabad, and the Sultans of Zanzibar and Muscat. Although thus glad enough to submit to toil and discipline for the sake of money, the most strongly marked characteristic of the Baluch is his love of independence and freedom—independence that is of any outward authority, and freedom to cut his neighbour's throat, and plunder his goods if he feel himself strong enough. When left to its own devices between the death of Nasir Khan and the establishment of Persian rule, Western Baluchistan is shown by Pottinger to have been a perfect den of thieves and murderers; the Halmand Baluchis are still the most blood-thirsty savages in Asia; and the state of Khelat even of late years has left much to be desired.

WHITE LEAD *vs.* ZINC WHITE.—The following letter has been admitted to the editor of the *Times*:—Sir,—My attention having been called to Mr. Readgrave's report on the manufacture of white lead, which appeared a short time since in the *Times*, I wish, as having been for a long time engaged on the investigation of paints, to call attention to the fact that the evil which he complains of extends far beyond the manufacture of this substance. House-painters suffer very much from lead-poisoning in its various degrees of intensity; and it is almost impossible to make them see the need of cleanliness and of taking other very necessary precautions. Sooner or later white lead must be given up as a pigment; from its power of saponifying with oil, involving the loss of carbonic and it loses its opacity and turns yellowish. It is valued for what is termed its body, and from the ease with which it is laid on. In my lectures for several years past, at the Royal Academy of Arts, I have pointed out its defects with, I am glad to say, some success, and many artists are now using zinc white, which retains its opacity and does not blacken on exposure to foul air. For artistic purposes, zinc white can be prepared nearly equal in body to white lead. For more than a year I have been working on zinc pigments, with a view to their being used in lieu of white lead in house painting, and I feel convinced, from the result of my experiments, that sulphide of zinc, properly prepared, can be made to have as good covering proper ies as white lead, and that the addition of magnesia in the manufacture renders it as agreeable to work. I wish, therefore, to call the attention of those interested in this question to the fact that they can obtain a better paint in all respects than white lead, and one which has no injurious effects on the health of those who prepare or use it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Fredk. S. Barff, Professor of Chym stry at the Royal Academy of Arts—*Times*, Sept. 15, 1876.—The Liverpool Silicate Paint Company, the exclusive manufacturers of the above, are now producing it on a very extensive scale.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CRISIS; ENGLAND AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*Times*, October 20.)

THE Cabinet met yesterday, the Ministers having been summoned from various parts of the country to attend it. The meeting was justified, if not made necessary, by the critical state of affairs in the East of Europe, for the negotiations which have occupied the last twelve months are virtually at an end, and a war between Russia and Turkey is supposed to be unavoidable. The Queen's Ministers could in such circumstances hardly dispense with mutual consultation. Every resolution at a time like this is momentous, and even the conclusion that nothing remains to be done is one for which a single Minister might decline to be responsible. If the report that the Cabinet was about to meet added anything to the public apprehension, the sensitiveness was unreasonable. The Queen's Ministers, in fact, came together yesterday only to confirm by their common accord the conclusions at which the country has arrived. If the result be negative as far as any present action is concerned, this only represents the almost unanimous desire of the nation. There is to be no *ultimatum* or a contingent declaration of war. There is, moreover, to be no Autumn Session. In other words, the Cabinet did nothing which can justify the prevailing fears of a British participation in the war. It will be readily understood that this result does not involve any positive decision with respect to events which are still uncertain and a position which will change continually. It amounts only to this, that the existence of a virtual war between Russia and the Porte does not of itself create a state of things which calls for our interference; that we are not called upon either by the text of Treaties or by any moral obligation to defend one of the two Empires against the other. Whether at any time any British interest will be so compromised in the conflict as to call for action on our part is a matter which must be considered when the occasion arises, and with regard to which the Government and nation will reserve to themselves full liberty of action.

Such an attitude will commend itself to the good sense of the country. All that we see at present is that a war of race and religion sufficiently formidable is likely to ensue in Eastern Europe. The combatants embody zeal and intolerance in the most vehement forms known to the modern world, and there are, furthermore, on the one side the sanguine ambition of a race which believes in its destiny, on the other the courage of a people accustomed to command and conscious that they must now fight or perish. If it was a permissible policy to wait and see what would come of the struggle between the Turk and his rebellious Rayahs, it cannot be wrong to stand aside at what is merely a development of the same contest. If action was inopportune while the Ottoman armies were threatening the Servian frontier, attempting to envelope Montenegro, or occupying the strong points in the former Insurgent Provinces; if mediation could be hopeful only after the fortune of war had declared for one of the antagonists, the circumstances are similar now, and the same canons of policy must hold good. It is now pretty well manifested that reasoning will have no effect on the parties; that one of them, at least, is not likely to be deterred by the censure of Europe, or by any demonstration of force less than that which could be made by a combination of the European Powers. If there be any further place for what are called the good offices of a friendly State, it must be not now, but when some future phase of the contest shall exhibit the combatants disposed to accept a compromise. If the authority of England, founded on the acknowledged strength and power of the country, is destined to influence the ultimate issue, that authority may be more fitly employed when events have determined the general tendency of the war. These considerations would be important even if the Turkish rule were the most respectable in Europe and the Turkish race and religion the proper objects of an Englishman's sympathy. If the people of this country were convinced that their duty, their honour, and their interest were involved in the maintenance of the Sultan's Government, they might still deliberate as to the best mode of befriending it. The question would be one of political strategy. But they are not called upon to shape their action to any such design. If there ever has been such a thing in the world as a national decision, it is that which has been taken by the British people with respect to the continuance of the Turkish rule. No Minister, no public man who has a position to gain or to lose, will henceforth venture to advocate a policy based on the support of the Sultan's Government. Whatever the integrity of the Turkish Empire may henceforth mean, it does not mean the Sovereignty of an Ottoman Prince or the predominance of a Mahomedan people. These may be left to the destiny which their intrinsic qualities and those of their adversaries mark out for them; and it would be vain and useless to struggle against the process of natural growth and decay. We are clear from all obligations, moral or legal, and free to consult only our own interests, which are not immediately threatened. But suppose even that that country were disposed to take part for the Turks in the contest which is probably at hand, would not a primary condition be that the other European Powers who signed with us the Treaty of Paris, or, at least, the majority of these Powers, should hold the same opinions and be as ready to enforce them as ourselves? England has never undertaken to interfere in the concerns of the Continent without Continental allies, and such a policy is obviously just, for, putting military considerations aside, there cannot be much to recommend a cause which, involving Continental interests, finds no great Continental Power to support it. Now, this reason for abstention seems to prevail very strongly at the present moment. There is good ground for believing that we should have no real support from any Power in a war for the defence of the Turkish State.

Effectual resistance to the Russian Power must proceed, as every person of discernment perceives, from the Austrian and German Empires. Their geographical position, their military systems, their deep interest in the security of Central and Eastern Europe, make their decision paramount when it is the question of a war on the Danube. It would appear that neither of the two Imperial Governments is likely to take a position hostile to Russia. After all the vacillations of the last six months they return to the Triple Alliance which prepared the Berlin Memorandum. They may have their differences of opinion, their mutual jealousies, and Russia, perhaps, must be prepared to concede something to their exigencies, but open breach there is to be none. Such is the tenour of the best intelligence, and we see no reason to doubt it. The indecision of Austria will excite surprise, and perhaps bring upon her reproaches even from the official world. The demonstrations of some of the politicians, both German and Hungarian, were anti-Russian even to exaggeration. Public opinion, as represented by the journals of Vienna and Pesth, seemed entirely on the same side. But we find at last reason to believe that these strong impulses, this deliberate judgment, are to have no consequence, and that the Empire, in spite of its being Austro-Hungarian, will make no armed resistance to the Slavs and their master, but at the most stipulate for a "transaction." We have many times referred to what is probably the cause of this weakness. The Slavonic population of Austria is too considerable to be neglected, though it does not make itself heard, like its neighbours, in oratory and journalism. A very large number of the officers of the army are Slavs in close relationship to the Servians and the direction of their sympathies cannot be doubted There has always been a desire at the Court of Vienna to conciliate these people, whose fidelity has done the Throne service when German and Magyar failed. The Austrian Government may also well hesitate when it knows the attitude of Germany. The influence of the German Emperor and his Government is immense at the Russian Court, and we may hope and believe that it will be exercised to moderate the designs with which Russia may enter on the contest. But the two Empires are closely united as regards objects which Germany at least considers more important than the question of the transfer of a district on the Danube. Germany has, it is said, sided with Russia in the matter of the Armistice and must be taken to be in substantial alliance with her. These being the relations of the principal Continental Powers, it is almost superfluous to say that neutrality is our only possible policy.

EUROPEAN COMBUSTIBLES.

(*From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, Oct. 11.

"EUROPE would do well to remember that if the worst comes to the worst, it will depend upon Turkey whether she prefers being kicked to death or being killed in battle." These words, recently uttered by a Turkish diplomatist on the Continent, seem to give a faithful transcript of feelings at Constantinople. Since the Russian proposition of joint military occupation, a spirit of stern resolve has come over the members of the Divan. They have ceased to believe that Russia will be satisfied with a moderate instalment, and they deem it incumbent upon them to act up to their new lights. The joint-occupation proposal was regarded as a flagrant affront by Turkey. The unfavourable view taken by Ottoman statesmen was aggravated by the event occurring when they were ready to submit to any innovations provided they came to them recommended by the joint consent of the Six Signatory Powers. Russia advancing this scheme of practical dismemberment at a moment when any reasonable amount of autonomy might have been easily obtained from the Porte, the Turks perceived that their adversary would not stick at anything, and if they were fated to die, determined to die game.

Armistice, Conference, and peace propositions are certainly still on the tapis. But who can wonder that they play a secondary part when of the two principal antagonists, A has been aiming at the life of B, and B is convinced that the attempt, though baffled yesterday, will be repeated to-morrow? The peace propositions were so very vague that Turkey could only accept them as along as she was sure they would not be interpreted as pronouncing her doom. While she was still weighing *pros* and *cons*, the Russian Occupation scheme came like a thunderbolt and put an end to all meditation.

As regards a Conference and an Armistice the latest advices leave no doubt that the Porte is willing to concede both and approve any amount of autonomy that may be imposed by the Powers conjointly, provided the integrity of her dominions is guaranteed. To ensure this, she demands that Russia engage to stay the despatch of troops to Servia, that Servia disband a portion of her Army, and that the hostilities be interrupted long enough to render a winter campaign unnecessary. On these conditions she will attend a Conference, if the integrity of her Empire is not called in question, and if no Servian or Russian representative is admitted. In the position to which the Porte has been reduced, it is evident that any reforms insisted upon by the Conference as a whole, will, and, indeed must, be carried out. If, therefore, reform is all that is aimed at, the opportunity is there.

But after the demonstrative measures adopted by Russia, it is uncertain whether this rare opportunity will be turned to account. However little she may have meant war at the outset, when the Czar committed himself to an autograph proposal amounting to disintegration he sent his vessel afloat on the brink of a cataract. *Roma locuta est*, or, in modern language, the Czar has spoken. Obedient to the mighty voice, his Army thinks only of the standard. Reserves are called out troops concentrated in the interior and on the Austrian frontier, and transports prepared to carry the Southern legions from Odessa and Nicolaieff to Varna and Burgas. Without repeating the details transmitted in my telegrams, the import of these doings will be seen from the Austrian counter-move of preparing quarters for a whole army in Galicia.

This brings us to the international bearings of the business. If the Powers have hitherto refrained from action, it does not follow their inactivity will be continued to the end of the chapter. While Russia was thought to be merely inflicting another wound upon the much-scarred body of the "Sick Man," the worst that could befall was hardly serious enough to induce the Powers to waive their mutual rivalries and take an active interest in the East; but if an absolute change is made in the nationality of the Balkan Peninsula, this is a revolution of such stupendous magnitude, that whatever other interests the various Powers may have to defend, they cannot afford to remain indifferent spectators of Oriental events. Austria finds her future menaced by the rise of a Slavonic commonwealth, bent upon the absoption of her Slavonic territories. Germany finds Austria reduced to the alternative of obeying Russia, for fear of irritating foreign and domestic Slavonians, or of using every effort to extricate herself from this unenviable predicament. In the latter case, peace will be unstable; in the former the power of Russia is practically increased by Austria and the new Slavonic States. No pleasant prospect for this country, considering that to revile the Germans has long been a favourite pastime of Russian society and journalism. Wishing to weaken Austria, as a prelude to a new Eastern campaign, it certainly suited the Russian Government to cover Germany's rear against France in 1870; but suppose the Eastern campaign finished—successfully finished,—the Russian Government will have no further interest in keeping Austria out of Germany, but possibly quite the contrary. I will only passingly allude to England, who has her own Imperial interests to look after; to France, who seemingly treats the Oriental question as a possible means of maturing a Russian alliance against Germany; to Italy, who, mindful of previous lucky incidents, is thought to be angling after new territory; to Greece, who is going in for Thessaly and Epirus, very much against the wish of the Russians, who will yield her any number of Islands, but desire to reserve the Continent for the Slavonians. All this entangled web being disturbed by the Russian move, if the move be really made, a first class *cœur ligar* is required to anticipate the possibility of restricting the crisis to the East. However impossible it may be to predict the course of events where so many fires are in the fire, certain it is, that if the burning brand is swung aloft at St. Petersburg, the danger of the conflagration spreading is imminent. But the very perils of the crisis hold out hope. Either Russia may be restrained from war by the consideration that even if she succeed in remodelling the East, not all the consequences of the vast conflict will promote the dream of military omnipotence, raised to the dignity of a national ideal at St. Petersburg. Or, if this reflection have no weight, some of the consequences she has to dread are sure to ensue.

THE INDIAN AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—In the name of that large body of Englishmen who spend their lives in India, I beg you to give this letter a place in your columns, being, as it is, a feeble effort to rescue that body, from calumnies which, many times cast upon them by pens and voices of little weight, have now been officially endorsed by the two greatest powers of the Indian Government.

In the early part of this year, at Agra, a pleader (either European or half-caste, I do not know which), accidentally killed a native. A trial followed, and punishment of the pleader. Then a reference by Lord Lytton to the High Court, and approval of the sentence. Lastly, a Viceregal Minute, which has created a profound sensation from one end of India to the other. It is entirely beside my purpose to discuss how far Lord Lytton is correct in saying that the offender should have been convicted on a different charge and sentenced to a heavier punishment; and, indeed, it is something very like waste of time to enter upon a serious inquiry into the knowledge of Indian law possessed by a lately joined Viceroy and a High Court respectively; but I wish to draw your attention to the fact that Lord Lytton, not content with pitting his legal knowledge against that of magistrate, High Court, and Local Government, thought fit to take the opportunity of discanting upon the manner in which Englishmen out here ill-treat natives of the country. In instance No. 1. Instance No. 2 occurred at Cooper's-hill in July. Lord Salisbury, in addressing the youths going forth from that institution, remarked upon the "coldness" between the races in India—i.e., between Europeans and natives. From the fact that he especially warned his hearers against encouraging this evil, and from the general tenour of his remarks it is clear that he considered the "coldness" was all on the part of the white man, and he went on to say, thus:—"That coldness, I need not say, is full, at least, of injustice, and possibly, in the distant future of danger; and it is contrary to the wish of the people of this country and to the tendency of the legislation which they authorize."

These, Sir, are no light charges. We Englishmen in India are accused of "coldness full of injustice" towards natives in general, and of ill-treatment of a specific sort in particular. The accusations have been made deliberately, and given forth to the world publicly by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. Can it be doubted that at least a large number of stay-at-home Englishmen will take these accusations as true, and look upon us in India as an unhappy mixture of Dombey, senior, and Mr. Legree? But, of course, no man having any self-respect, brings a grave charge against another man, far less against a body of men, without some strong evidence to back it. Let us see what that evidence is in the instances I have adduced.

I read Lord Lytton's Minute through from end to end, and find in it not one word in proof of his allegations! Turning now to Lord Salisbury's speech, I find his authority to consist of the experiences of a private secretary of the Staff that accompanied his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his late visit to India. It is useful to inquire who these philosophical observers were. The very wording of Lord Salisbury's speech proves that they were men in India for the first time; therefore, they were not Sir Bartle Frere, General Probyn, or Dr. Fayrer. Sufficient to say that good fellows and pleasant guests as they proved themselves to be, they were not precisely the men to whom one would turn for an opinion on so delicate and difficult a subject. If the natives were not so very serious, one could laugh heartily at the notion of those light-hearted young gentlemen, whose work in life is all play, sitting in judgment on the most thoughtful and industrious class of officials the world has ever seen. I ask again, what opportunity had these gentlemen of forming an opinion on our behaviour to natives, even supposing them to have been capable of forming it, if opportunity been given? They never saw the Anglo-Indian in his work-a-day life; they saw him only in Carnival.

I say, then, that the charges brought by Lord Lytton and Lord Salisbury are based on no evidence worthy of the name, and I solemnly assert that, according to my experience—an experience equal to all the experiences of the Prince's young gentlemen added together—they are utterly without foundation. As one of the Englishmen whose reputation has been thus sullied, I protest that the accusation is false, and I further assert that the tone of Englishmen towards natives is one of great kindness and consideration. I have seen the races thrown together in almost every variety of circumstance, and I believe that, with one exception, they like and respect each other. That one exception is in the case of the modern educated native, and if he does not "hit it off" with the white man the fault lies with his own supernatural conceit and impertinence—conceit and impertinence bred, nurtured, and encouraged by injudicious, though doubtless well meaning, friends. If Lord Salisbury would see proof of what I state—that where the "coldness" does exist, it is on the side of the native—let him read the comments on Lord Lytton's Minute. The English press has with one voice deplored the accident, while deprecating interference with the High Court, on a point of the Executive, and has expressed strong disapproval of anything approaching to ill-treatment of natives. The native press, on the other hand, has made good the occasion by the vilest insinuations and the falsest calumnies. Let him further remember this—that when Englishmen do live and get on familiar terms with natives they only meet with rebuff, if not worse. The high caste Hindoo would consider himself degraded were he to associate intimately with us—and he, in fact, says with the Jew, "I will walk with you, talk with you, buy with you, sell with you, and so following; but I will not eat with your drink with you, nor pray with you."

Sir, it is sayings such as these that undo empire more than years of misgovernment. Save only covenanted civilians and a few favoured individuals of the military and uncovenanted services, Government servants in India have been reduced to the verge of despair by the policy that has been pursued of late years. The prizes for which they have toiled in exile have been, some abolished, some shorn of their emoluments. I could quote scores of appointments which, ranging in the rupee at 2s. (bimetal), are less highly paid than equivalent posts in England. And now the exchange difficulty—a difficulty much fostered by the ridiculous practice of getting all stores from England, through the India Office, instead of in the local markets—has come to add to their distress. Doubtless the members of the Prince's staff, who gave such valuable information respecting our manners to Lord Salisbury, gave him also information respecting the princely style in which we live. Those gentlemen were received with the greatest hospitality by their countrymen in India. Everything that could be done was done to make their visit pleasant. Men of all classes subscribed liberally and spent time ungrudgingly in organizing entertainments for them. The country was *en fête*. Every one did his best to contribute to the general effect. Carriages, horses, dress, houses, gardens, were renewed or brushed up to the highest point of efficiency. From the Heir Apparent himself to the least influential of the followers in his wake, not one member of that glorious *quatre mi* was received with open arms by his fellow countrymen in India. The very natural result of this was that our guests carried away entirely erroneous notions concerning our way of life out here. They saw the stage with the lights lit, and the realms of dazzling light and splendour of fancy dress and tinsel and spangles and they did not see clown, pantaloon and columbine trudging home after the curtain had dropped to a frugal supper in an humble attic. No, Sir, India is not an El Dorado; rather, it is the Eden visited by Martin Chuzzlewit. Go, all ye sick ones, to the United Services, and particularly to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.'s, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned well known and valuable landed property, situated in one of the busiest localities in Bombay, and the like of which but few such sought after by capitalists is seldom offered for sale.

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Further information may be obtained from Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor to the Vendor, at his Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, direct, or through the undersigned.

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